

MANILA SURELY TO BE HELD

THE MONITOR MONADNOCK WILL BE SENT TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

STILL ANOTHER INDICATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINES PERMANENTLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, June 1.—Another indication that the policy of this Government was given to-day in preliminary orders to send the coast defense twin-turret monitor Monadnock to Manila. This vessel is more formidable than the Monterey, vessel on the point of leaving San Francisco for the same destination, and with these two reinforcements Admiral Dewey will be in position to resist successfully any Spanish fleet which may be sent to dispute his supremacy.

Following quickly on the departure last week of the protected cruiser Charleston, conveying across the Pacific the advance guard of 2,500 American soldiers, together with the announcement in The Tribune on Monday of the unprecedented authority conferred on General Merritt and the augmentation of his army corps by 8,000 trained men, making his total fully 20,000, the dispatching of such vessels as the Monterey and the Monadnock, designed as they are exclusively for coast defense purposes, confirms conclusively the belief that the United States has no idea of surrendering its newly acquired territory in the Far East.

The problem of sending the Monadnock across the Pacific presents no difficulties which have not already been swept aside by the naval authorities in providing for the long voyage of the monitor. She is superior to the Monterey in coal economy, and can easily reach Honolulu under her own steam. A powerful collier will, however, accompany her, prepared to take the monitor in tow should necessity arise.

THE FINEST OF THE MONITORS

The Monadnock is similar in armament and general features to the Puritan and the Amphitrite, although a finer vessel than either. Her hull was begun in 1875, but she was not launched until 1883, nor put in commission until 1886, and as constant changes were made in her to keep up with naval progress, when finally completed she represented the highest class of coast defense vessel. She mounts four ten-inch breech-loading rifles in barbette turrets of eight inches thickness, in addition to two four-inch rapid-fire rifles and a secondary battery of eight smaller guns. Her engines develop over 9,000 horsepower, driving her at a twelve-knot speed, and her bunker capacity is 250 tons. She is practically of 4,000 tons displacement, 200 feet long, 55 feet beam, and draws 14½ feet of water when fully equipped with all stores on board ready for sea.

For the last few months the Monadnock has been on guard duty at Puget Sound, and her departure from the coast will leave no armed vessel in those waters.

THE MONADNOCK'S COMMANDER

The Monadnock is commanded by Captain William Henry Whiting, a New-Yorker, who several years ago married Miss Ah Fong, the daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant at Honolulu. He was in the class following that of Captains Clark, Gridley and Sigbee, and immediately after his graduation was attached to Farragut's flagship and distinguished himself under the guns of Fort Morgan by burning the blockade-runner Ivanhoe. He took part in all the battles around Mobile Bay, and was on the Kearsarge when the Alabama was destroyed, twenty-three years later reaching command of that famous frigate.

Admiral Kirkland, commanding the Mare Island and Navy Yard, has been ordered to get the Monadnock ready for her trip as rapidly as possible.

TO MINE MANILA HARBOR.

ENGINEER CORPS WILL GO WITH GENERAL MERRITT'S EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, June 1.—The next expedition to the Philippines will probably include a large number of Regulars. It is stated that General Merritt will carry out his ideas in this regard by selecting all the regular forces of this department for the advance guard of the expedition. The 3d Artillery, consisting of eight batteries, one at San Diego, and the other seven at Fort Point, this city, expects to receive orders to prepare for active duty in the Philippines.

It is expected that the 6th Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., will be brought here for coast defense purposes, while the 15th United States Infantry, now stationed in Arizona, will be brought here for the Philippine expedition, and their places in Arizona filled by a company of California volunteers. General Otis, who has taken up his quarters at Camp Meriam, will insist upon the observance of a military discipline in the camp. The public will be only allowed to visit the camp between certain specified hours.

The next expedition to the Philippines will include six engineers under Captain Longfitt's command. This corps will mine the harbor at Manila. A large amount of ordnance and supplies will be shipped in charge of Captain Longfitt.

General Merritt is having the work of preparing the next fleet of transports rushed. It is believed that the fleet will be ready to receive the troops by the end of the present week. She is receiving her coal, and the bunks for 1,000 men are nearly finished. Bunks for 1,200 men are being fitted on the six masted clipper, and she will be ready by the middle of next week. The work of preparing the fleet is going forward rapidly, and she will be fit for sea within a week.

TWO MORE STEAMERS UNDER OUR FLAG.

ZEALANDIA AND CHINA MAKING READY FOR TROOPS.

San Francisco, June 1.—The American flag now flies from the steamers Zealandia and China, and they will soon convey troops to Manila. After being passed by a Board of Inspectors, the Hawaiian flags they bore were hauled down and they became members of the United States merchant marine.

The work of preparing both vessels for use as transports is making rapid progress. The quarters for men will be in every way superior to those on the sailing ship. The Zealandia is having an electric plant put in and she will be the last of the fleet to be ready. The Zealandia is being fitted with patent bunks, which, when not in use, can be folded into comfortable settees.

PACIFIC COAST TROOPS.

A PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION WILL PROBABLY START JUNE 9.

San Francisco, June 1.—Colonel Britt, of the 1st Nebraska Regiment, has reported to General Merritt that his men are in condition to go to the front at a moment's notice. They, however, lack light duty uniforms suitable for the tropics. The Utah Light Artillery has received \$1,500 from the citizens of Salt Lake City for the benefit of the men of that city. This sum is to be added to their pay at the rate of \$1 a month, and will be used for the purchase of articles of comfort not provided by the Government.

Colonel Jones, of the Idaho battalions, has received from the citizens of Blackfoot a handsome sash, which he greatly appreciates. Major Fetter, of the Wyoming Battalion, has been advised that ordnance for his command has been shipped and will arrive in a few days. The Kansas and Colorado regiments are the only two which brought regulation field stores from the East. Fresh beef is issued to the Kansas twice a day, and they resent the reports that they are not well fed. The Washington volunteers have received their uniforms, underwear, hats, and about half the required number of light suits. They expect to

receive the remainder of their ammunition and clothes to-day.

It is not expected that the second Manila expedition will sail before June 9. Notwithstanding numerous cases of stomach trouble caused by undue indulgence in dainties, the health of the troops is daily reported improving. Only a few of the cases at the hospitals are serious.

Private Henry Sargent, Company K, of Belleville, Penn., member of Colonel Hawkins, is lying in the hospital tent suffering from appendicitis. Many members of the 7th California are affected with a light form of cholera morbus.

MR. REED WON'T OBSTRUCT.

HE WAIVES HIS PERSONAL OBJECTIONS TO ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

NO DOUBT THAT THE NEWLANDS RESOLUTION WILL SOON BE PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, June 1.—No further obstacle will be placed by Speaker Reed in the way of the consideration of the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii in the House of Representatives. He has at last become convinced that a large majority of the House and an overwhelming majority of the members of his own party in that body are earnestly in favor of the consideration and passage of the joint resolution before adjournment, and Chairman Hitt of the Committee on Foreign Affairs General Grosvenor, chairman of the Republican caucus organization, and other influential friends and advocates of annexation to-day received assurances from the Speaker that he had resolved to withdraw his opposition.

After this assurance had been received the petition for a Republican caucus, which was in circulation and had received many signatures, was also withdrawn. This petition was somewhat unusual in its terms. Instead of being a simple request in the usual form that Chairman Grosvenor should call a Republican caucus, it was that he should call one to consider the Hawaiian resolution, with a view to its prompt and speedy consideration "and to transact such other business as may be necessary."

THE PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE.

It will probably be found practicable to bring the joint resolution before the House for consideration and action without the interposition of the Committee on Rules, and, if so, that course will be pursued in deference to Speaker Reed, who is chairman of that committee, and whose views as to the wisdom or desirability of Hawaiian annexation have not undergone any change or modification. The joint resolution involves an expenditure of public money, and therefore was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution would be in order if a member should obtain recognition to offer it, and a majority vote would carry it. It is expected that Chairman Hitt will be recognized at the proper time to make this motion. It is not now expected, however, that the motion will be made for several days, and probably not before next week. A good many Republicans are now absent who will then be on hand.

A more worthy consideration is the desire of some of the strongest advocates of annexation in the House to defer action until after the passage of the War Revenue bill by the Senate, in order not to embarrass or obstruct the new work as far as disposition of that all-important measure. There does not seem to be a reasonable ground for the fear expressed by some of the friends of annexation in the House that this delay will prejudice or injure the prospects of action on the joint resolution at this session. It will surely and promptly pass the House after two or three days of debate, and its chances in the Senate will be as good if passed next week as though it were passed this week, so far as can now be foreseen.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND PRINCE HENRY.

HOW THE AMERICAN COMMANDER RESENTED A SLIGHT TO HIS COUNTRY.

Chicago, June 1.—Charles N. Post, vice-president of the Lyon & Healy Company, who has just returned from an extended tour of the Orient, met Admiral Dewey in Hong Kong on March 25. Mr. Post tells of a social passage-attendant between Admiral Dewey and Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, commanding the German squadron at Hong Kong. Prince Henry gave a banquet to the higher officers of the other fleets, among whom was Rear-Admiral Dewey. At the feast the Prince proposed a toast to his own country, then to Great Britain, then to all the other great Powers except the United States. Finally, just before the dinner was over, the royal host proposed a toast to this country.

When Rear-Admiral Dewey saw that, apparently, his country was to be slighted, he left the banquet without ceremony. The next day a representative of Prince Henry sent a round apology to the American commander. But Admiral Dewey sent word back to the Emperor's brother that he would accept nothing except a written or personal apology from the Prince.

The latter then called upon Dewey and apologized, saying that in the confusion of the dinner he (the Prince) thoughtlessly neglected to put the American toast in its proper place on the programme.

While Mr. Post was at Hong Kong Prince Henry gave a ball, but Admiral Dewey, although invited, did not attend it. The banquet incident was not allowed to get out, and Mr. Post received it at first hands from one of the officers of the American fleet.

HONOLULU READY TO WELCOME TROOPS.

San Francisco, June 1.—The steamship Moana arrived here to-day from Australian ports by way of Honolulu. At the latter place everything was in readiness for the reception of the troops on their way to Manila, and the most elaborate preparations had not arrived at Honolulu when the Moana left, and none of the transports was sighted on the trip to this city.

THANKS RETURNED BY DEWEY.

Washington, June 1.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:
The resolution of Congress, passed May 9, 1898, tendering to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. Navy, commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, the thanks of Congress and of the American people for his high distinction and of the American people for his gallantry and skill in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898, and through him, extending the thanks of Congress and of the American people to the officers and men under his command for gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion, I have the honor to acknowledge the same, and to commend the same to the consideration of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the President to communicate the same to the Congress.

I desire to express to the Department, and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment paid to me.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 1, 1898.

BRITISH COMMANDER STONED.

London, June 1.—A mob of Spaniards, according to a dispatch from Gibraltar, assaulted and stoned Major-General J. B. Richardson, commander of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking across San Roque, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar.

Complete without being cumbersome, compact yet in no way scanty, Webster's International Dictionary is both sufficiently scientific for the scholar and handy enough for the hurried man of business.—Adv.

BANK OF SPAIN IN PERIL.

IF IT CAN'T HELP THE GOVERNMENT THE WAR MUST STOP.

A RUN ON THE INSTITUTION YESTERDAY BY PERSONS DEMANDING SILVER FOR NOTES—BIG LOSS INCURRED.

Madrid, June 1.—The attention of the public to-day is absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of the war, inasmuch as the inability of the bank to help the Government would mean inability to continue the war.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would shortly be subjected to a discount.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's store of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

The financial outlook of Spain is rather dark. The Government has intrusted to the Bank of Spain the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised as and when required. The Bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

London, June 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says a decree has been published there authorizing the issue of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent.

SAGASTA TALKS ABOUT ENGLAND.

DON'T BELIEVE SHE WILL MENACE SPAIN, BUT HE IS READY TO FIGHT ANY ENEMY.

London, June 2.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Señor Sagasta has informed me that he attaches no importance to the visit to Gibraltar of Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The Government is not aware of any increase in the British garrison at Gibraltar. Señor Sagasta said he did not believe that any action had been taken there recently in any way connected with the war. Spain had sent troops to Andalusia because there were special facilities in that province for embarking them for the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, the Antilles and Spain's African possessions, which are now strongly fortified. In case, as Señor Sagasta puts it, 'any enemy might wish to abet the insolent conduct of the Americans.'"

"Señor Sagasta repeated that Spain would never consent to any negotiations involving a diminution of her territory, but would wage war on anybody attacking her or attempting to rob her of her rights."

"He said he doubted whether the alliances so much talked about would be realized. 'I think,' he observed, 'their object is only that of disclosing Europe's attitude. Something may be attempted, but nothing will be accomplished, and in the end each will do as it pleases.'"

"Señor Romero Gil, the new Minister of the Colonies, told Señor Romero y Robledo, the Weylerite leader, that he would consider it ridiculous to think now of legislating for the colonies, as the only consolidation that could be given now was in guns and bayonets."

SPAIN PREPARING DEFENCES.

London, June 1.—Mail advices from Barcelona to "The Daily Chronicle" say:

"Alongside the ironclad Numancia—orders to hurry the preparations on which have just been received—lies the Covadonga, of the Compania Transatlantica line. Her foremast and two funnels have been painted black, and she is ready to go to Cadiz for her armament."

"The Isla de Panay, which is unloading, will be the next prepared, and after her will come the Jova Serra. As to additional defences at Barcelona the Spaniards are hastily erecting six large guns, dated 1881, which have just been mounted at Barcelona. Three hundred engineers are constructing new batteries at Badalona, just under Montjuich Fortress, in a corner unobservable from the harbor. Platforms for three enormous guns are being erected with all speed. The guns will cover the harbor mouth, with a range of 200 yards."

"All Barcelona is heartily sick of the war. The people regard it as merely a continuation of the Cuban war, which has paralyzed business for three years. Recently the Government called upon the manufacturers of Barcelona voluntarily to contribute 300,000 for the defence of the town. They replied that they had already paid most of the expenses of the Government and of the defence of Spain, adding, 'If the Yankee admiral comes here we shall invite him to dinner.'"

WAR MAY END SOON.

Washington, June 1.—The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain and, consequently, Spain were nearing the end of their financial resources, was regarded at the State Department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the last few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, for the prize ship from the grasp of the United States through a sudden termination of the war.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS IN CUBA.

Madrid, June 1.—In regard to the reported illness of the Spanish troops in Cuba the Inspector-General of the Sanitary Department says that the health of the army in Cuba is excellent. According to the last reports received, the sick list has been reduced one-half, "as the forced marches have ended and the food has improved."

VIVAS FOR WEYLER THE MODEST.

London, June 2.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"Lieutenant-General Weyler has arrived at Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, where he has been received with an ovation. Thousands greeted him at every railway station on the way, but the demonstration was particularly strong at Santander, where 'vivas' were shouted in honor of the modest general."

GUNBOATS DEMOLISH A BLOCKHOUSE.

Key West, Fla., June 1 (Special).—While the auxiliary gunboats Uncas and Leyden were cruising off Matanzas last Saturday, they noticed a new blockhouse on the west side of Matanzas Bay. Lieutenant Brainerd, commanding the Uncas, knowing that the blockhouse had been built since the bombardment of Matanzas, decided to make a further investigation. Accordingly, both vessels approached to within fifteen hundred yards of the shore.

Not a shot was fired at them, but instead a squad of about twenty Spanish soldiers who were in the house departed in haste, and sought refuge in the woods. A shell from the 1-pound gun on the Uncas demolished the roof of the house, and within a few minutes both vessels completed the destruction of the fragile little building. It is believed that the house was used as a sentry-box, and not for offensive or defensive purposes.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

GROUP OF SPANISH ACCOUNTS

MORRO CASTLE DESTROYED AND THE BATTERIES SILENCED.

SPANISH LOSSES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE—ENEMY'S FLEET DIDN'T STAY LONG IN THE BATTLE.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, June 1, 8:50 a. m.—The following additional details have been received here from a Spanish source at Havana of the engagement reported off Santiago de Cuba yesterday:

The Spanish batteries at first answered the fire of the American squadron in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing, directed in a superior manner, upon the part of the American fleet, the Spanish batteries began to weaken their fire and the American ships concentrated a violent fire upon El Morro, destroying it completely. The forts at Socapa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots.

The Spanish losses must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the American losses.

The Spaniards pretend to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted here under reserve.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing. At that hour there was no Spanish vessel in sight.

No news has been received here from the dispatch-boats.

The American squadron was composed of powerful vessels, and one of them is supposed to have been the flagship New-York, though other reports have it that she was not present.

RENEWAL OF BATTLE EXPECTED.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1, 8 p. m.—A dispatch from Santiago says:

"The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Texas, and the Amazonas (New-Orleans), besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, El Morro and Socapa, and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor and was visible from the high sea."

"The Americans fired projectiles of 32 centimetres, and the batteries, as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant responsive fire. Two shots landed on the after part of the Iowa, causing damage."

"On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant. The American squadron withdrew at 6 o'clock last evening."

"This morning the American squadron reappeared before Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots, which are believed to have been signals agreed upon with the insurgents, who, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago."

"Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken extraordinary precautions and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the port at will."

The daily bulletin issued by the French Cable Company here to-day apparently confirmed the news of Spanish origin to the effect that a battle has been fought before Santiago de Cuba, using the following terms:

"Santiago de Cuba, May 31.—To-day at 2 o'clock the American fleet, composed of fourteen ships, of which one appeared to be the New-York and flew the flag of Admiral Sampson, and a few torpedo-boats, opened fire on the forts and on the roadstead with heavy guns. The fire of the Americans appeared to be directed principally on the roadstead and on the forts of El Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda. The cannonade was brisk up to 3:45. The shells fell in the bay, but did not reach as far as the town. After 3:45 the cannonade weakened and cannon shots were heard in the offing. The Americans completely ceased firing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

THE STORY TOLD IN HAVANA.

Havana, June 1.—The following Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago de Cuba has been issued here:

"The American fleet, consisting of the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn, the Texas, the New-Orleans, the Marblehead, the Minneapolis and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels, took up a position on May 31 on the western side of the mouth of Santiago de Cuba channel, opening fire from the first five vessels. The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was anchored toward Punta Gorda, and could be seen from the open sea. The fire of the American fleet was answered by the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda batteries and by the cruiser Cristobal Colon."

"The American fleet fired seventy shots, 'with projectiles of 32,' without causing the least damage. The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, and the American fleet retired with a transatlantic steamer (auxiliary cruiser?) damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern, and there was fire on board another battle-ship. Several projectiles fell inside the harbor, near the Spanish warships."

There is great enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba and here.

CERVERA WAS NOT THERE.

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

Havana, June 1, 7 p. m.—Admiral Cervera, it is reported here, was not at Santiago de Cuba yesterday during the bombardment by the American squadron. Had he been there, the Spanish warships would have entered the combat against the Americans confident of a victorious exit.

The Spanish troops have orders to make an energetic resistance, a slight resistance or no resistance, according to circumstances, with a view of facilitating the landing of American forces, so that the latter may go into the interior

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

All the accounts of Tuesday's battle at Santiago de Cuba are still from Spanish sources. Nothing decisive is shown by them. One indicates that Morro Castle was destroyed and the enemy's batteries silenced. It is asserted in Madrid that the Spaniards won a "victory."

It is believed in Washington that Commodore Schley's object in attacking Santiago de Cuba was to ascertain the strength of the forts, and that, having demonstrated their weakness, he will block the channel and await the arrival of troops.

Great anxiety is felt in Madrid over the condition of the Bank of Spain, the collapse of which would make it impossible for the Spaniards to continue the war. The Government has decided to attempt to borrow 1,000,000,000 pesetas.

The Navy Department ordered the monitor Monadnock to Manila, as a reinforcement for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Secretary Alger sent to Congress a letter from General Ludlow, Chief of Engineers, in which campaign plans are briefly outlined. It is said that the first force to be sent to Cuba will consist of fifteen thousand or twenty thousand men, and that fifty thousand more will follow as rapidly as possible.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Tampa.

of the country, where the Spanish are convinced they will be defeated.

The Spanish army and navy are anxious to measure arms with the Americans and are desirous that a propitious occasion may soon present itself, trusting for the result to the courage of the Spanish soldiers and sailors, to their better organization and to the greater skill of their commanding officers.

SPAIN CALLS IT A VICTORY.

Madrid, June 1, 5 p. m.—Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, on leaving the palace this afternoon after a visit to the Queen, said:

"The American squadron has bombarded and tried to force the Santiago forts, which replied vigorously. The Cristobal Colon advanced to the mouth of the harbor, exchanging shots with the enemy, who fired seventy shots against the forts. The damage done is not reported. The Colon hit an auxiliary American ship, damaging it. The Colon was not hurt. Further details are withheld."

The Minister of Marine has received a dispatch saying the American squadron suffered a check before Santiago de Cuba. The fire from the Spanish forts and the fleet of Admiral Cervera is alleged to have repulsed the American ships, which are said to have retreated and to have been damaged. The Spanish fleet, it is asserted, did not suffer.

The following undated official dispatch from Admiral Manterola at Havana has been received here:

"The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley, composed of large ironclads and cruisers, attacked the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba. Our ironclad Cristobal Colon, closing the mouth of the port and supported by the fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causing damage to the enemy."

"MANTEROLA."

7:00 p. m.—In the Senate to-day Count Vasa Valencia asked if "the news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official?"

The Minister of Marine replied affirmatively, adding:

"The news is a good augury for further victories, which the courage and high merit of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The Senate then unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

8:30 p. m.—The Minister of Marine says he has not received any confirmation of the report that Admiral Cervera's squadron, especially the Vizcaya, is in bad condition. Naturally, he says, the Vizcaya would be fouler than the others, as she has been longer at sea.

THE CRISTOBAL COLON'S SORTIE.

Buenos Ayres, June 1.—"La Nacion" publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says that yesterday (Tuesday) the Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon put out from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to answer the fire of the American squadron, and that after inflicting damage upon an auxiliary cruiser she returned to the harbor.

NO NEWS GIVEN BY THE PORTER.

Port au Prince, Hayti, June 1, 10:15 p. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Mole St. Nicolas telegraphs that the United States torpedo-boat Porter was in that port last night at a late hour, but gave no account of a bombardment.

SANTIAGO ALMOST STARVED OUT.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1.—The condition of the population of Santiago since the beginning of the blockade has grown rapidly worse, and it is now said to be desperate. Food is scarce, and the poor people are finding it almost impossible to obtain any, because of the enormous prices. The expectation is general that Santiago must soon fall into the hands of the Americans.

WHAT SPAIN EXPECTS.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1.—The Havana papers, according to dispatches received here, publish a dispatch from Madrid declaring that the Americans intend to attack Santiago by sea while the insurgents are making an attack by land, and also to land reinforcements at Guantanamo, east of Santiago.

HAVANA PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

Key West, Fla., June 1 (Special).—The Spanish officials in Havana are evidently expecting an early bombardment of that place by the American fleets. Men are working night and day on the batteries on the east side of the city, and thousands of tons of earth are being placed so as to afford protection against the enemy's shells.

A gunboat which brought this intelligence here to-day was so close to the shore off Havana yesterday that it was easy to see men and carts at work on the forts. A Spanish merchantman which was in Havana Harbor ran out while the gunboat was off the city, apparently with the intention of luring the American into the harbor. The invitation was declined, however, and the Spanish vessel returned to her mooring.

SCHLEY'S OBJECT GAINED.

GOOD WORK DONE AT SANTIAGO.

WEAKNESS OF THE LAND BATTERIES DEMONSTRATED.

THE COMMODORE WILL PROBABLY BLOCK THE CHANNEL AND WAIT FOR THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, June 1.—Commodore Schley's reconnaissance before Santiago Bay, as far as its result is known to the authorities here, fully confirms the impression of General Miles and the other military and naval officials last week that from the moment Cervera's squadron entered the harbor the co-operation of American land and sea forces would become imperatively necessary in the conduct of an effective campaign against him, unless he undertook to force his way out of the trap before he was surrounded and overwhelmed. It is true that Commodore Schley's exchange of shots with the shore batteries has demonstrated that they were weak affairs at best, but it is not believed that he would attempt to send his ships in single file up the narrow, tortuous channel, perhaps thoroughly mined, in order to destroy the Spanish cruisers, when that result may be readily accomplished with infinitely less hazard.

LIKELY TO BLOCK THE CHANNEL.

Having satisfied himself of the impotency of the land fortifications, it is considered probable that he will now block the channel by sinking one or more worthless hulks at the entrance. That he did not follow up the tremendous advantage he gained yesterday in the utter demoralization of the Spanish land forces is taken as an indication that he had this object ultimately in view, for the naval authorities had informed him that vessels to be used as obstructions were already on the way to him, and should arrive in a day or two at the latest.

In the absence of an extended official report from the Commodore, it appears to be the consensus of opinion among the higher naval officials in the Department that the American fire was drawn on the entrance to Santiago Bay by the Cristobal Colon or one of the other Spanish cruisers, mistaken readily for her, appearing at the mouth of the channel with the evident intention of putting to sea or of testing the watchfulness of the blockaders. The result must have been altogether unsatisfactory to the Spaniards, for if they should attempt to force their way out of the trap, either